Such a colonization policy as Ger-

000 Years.

That Mrs. Harrison is a sensible, practical American woman, is being wherein he had seeluded himself for a trifle exemplified in many ways, and the surgeen." endeavoring to improve on na following quotation from a letter written by her to a personal friend is another evidence of her practical good not enough vitality to survive the operasense: "If there is one thing above ed all my life it is being made a circus live above ground had he been left in the of. And that is what has come to me in my old age, as it were. I've been a show, the whole family's been a species was found, the length of whose retirement could only be measured by a goolshow ever since Mr. Harrison was ogical period of time, and who was returnelected. All last fall I sat in my sewed to his long-past over-ground life and coning-room and watched the procession

of feet pass across the parlor floor, in the Plenty valley, Victoria, some time in the early 70's, a road party were making a deep cutting through some clay beds to improve local traffic facilities. The clay bed was a tertinary formation; it was hard and of a yellow color. On the clay bank gum troes, some hundrede of years old, were growing. When about thirty feet below the surface a bicels of this clay in fulling broke into two pieces out of which wearing their path into the nap, and disappear like the trail of a caravan into the general's room beyond. Day by day I watched the path grow wider and deeper, and at last the caravan spread out and engulfed us all. But I don't propose to permit myself to be made a circus of forever. If there's strong as any other frog of the same size; he was in no way thin; in fast, seemed to be a well-nurtured and properly cared-for frog. The block of clay was reduced in size, and the frog with the two pleess which formed the dwelling, was sont to the Technological museum, Melbourne. Mr. Newberry, the chief of that institution, examined him very closely and found that all the natural striftees of the body had closed completely—in fact, there was of them not a trace remaining. In color the frog was a dirty yellow, such as the clay, without any any privacy to be found in the White House, I propose to find it and preserve it." many is pursuing can result in nothing but ultimate disaster, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The very first serious reverse will inspire the antidirty yellow, such as the clay, without any

of the species mentioned, however, were a vellow collor mottled with brown; after the identification the creature was again returned to Mr. Newberry. This gentleman determined to see if he could by some natural his peace with the people by abandoning his ambitious schomes. Germany is a monarchy, it is true, and Bismarch process educate the sleepy specimen into a more vigorous and better understanding of his duties as a live froz. He was then domiciled in a small fernery in the museum, and it was decided to give him a bath every morning, a proceeding which from y seemed strongly to object to, though he swam vigorously while in the water. When put their is almost an autocrat; but in the end the people are always stronger than their rulers, and emperors and chancellors have to bend before their will. There is more danger to the imperial power in Germany from the colonial policy of Bismarck than from the combined armies of all the hostile combined armies of all the hostile where it touched him, that is to say, though the more prominent. powers of Europe, for it cannot fail to excite domestic discord and dissension. "The Oklahoma fever" illustrates a principle common to man and the brute creation. Put out a bunch of musty hay to a cow, and if she refuses to eat it take a club and run her away from it a few times until she fully understands that she is not to eat it, and she will steal up and eat every last straw. The Frenchman that got scared about a loan he had made and demanded it for his pressing needs had it counted out to him in gold, when he said: "Oh, you have him, have

you? If you got him I no need him; butif you no got him I need him bad."

That is the way with the Okiahoma boomers. The order that they shall not go in and occupy has aroused the dormant spirit, and they have thought about and dreamed over it until they will risk all life's comforts, or even life itself, to gain their desires.

Nineteen years ago the wife of a manuer of a will contact with the museum out, who has not occur very often.

All gould blak in the gradually showed a liking to blink in the sun, and generally departed himself in the manuer of a well conducted froz. though he way not risk any food.

One day the door of the ferenery was left open; whether it was that the insatiable desire for sons-tion pervaling our modern civilization affected him so that he desired to see how the world had wagged since ages and the way government adopted the new cartridge!

"It is done to contemplation for some time, and very few tiles have been purchased for several years."

"It all of our orders from abroad require the stepped out for refreshments, or with a desire to go a wooing, history has not been in contemplation for some time, and were few tiles have been in contemplation for some time, and were few tiles have been purchased for several years."

"It and more can be carried. The change has been in contemplation for some time, and were few tiles have been purchased for several years."

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"It and more can be carried. The sex in contemplation these in the were few tiles have been in contemplation of several years."

"It and more can be carried. The sex i in contact with the museum cut, who was growling around, and before an attendant looking on could interfere, he was seized by the cat, who, with him in her mouth, prominent Kingston, N. Y., man accidently ran a needle into her breast. As it occasioned but little pain and dashed through an open window into a shrubbery hard by and no trace of froggy was ever again to be found. could not be extracted, she paid but

attenton to the matter, hoping for the The Jewish Sabbath. ened out of a sound sleep by a peculiar pricking sensation in the thront. Rising in bed she began to cough. The pricking became more severe, but the substance appeared to be rising in her throat. Thrusting her fingers down as far as possible, she caught hold of an object and drew it out. It was the needle that had been journeying about under the surface for nineteen years. Queen Victoria is said to be much disturbed at the approaching visit of the shah of Persia, and she will probably refuse to entertain him at any of the royal palaces. She hasn't forgotten his visit in 1873, which necessitated a thorough revamping of the apartments at Buckingham palace, which he then occupied. The shah is still tolerably barbaric, and his manners abound with social solecisms which are not easily tolerated in well regulated families. He will come laden with rich presents for the English notables, but when he calls her majesweekly service on Sunday."

The present landed and commercial Interests of the United States in Samoa are very great. The harbor of Pango-Pango, which virtually belongs to us, is, in a naval point of view, the key to the Samoan group and Central Polynesia; and as it is a convenient coaling station for mail steamers it would necessarily become the controlling commercial place in that part of Polynesia. The bulk of the trade of Samoa is in the hands of Americans, the American Land company alone owning 200,000 acres of land.

Of the 40,000 copies of the Encyclopædia

ty will send down word that she is

best. The other night she was awak-

AN ANTEDILUVIAN FROG.

Curious Story of a Little Animal Which Probably Lived Over 20,-

The daily press, says the London Engineering, have recently devoted some length to detailing the late history of an old tend, who was only allowed to live three days after having been dug out of a cavity of 20,000 years or more, and how a "local ture, "hoping to enable him to take food, slit the membranes by which his mouth was closed, and the patient unfortunately had tion." The theory has been discussed as to natural condition in which he was found. The following is the authentic history of how such another reptile of a kindred

dition by natural means In the Plenty valley, Victoria, some time ing broke into two pieces, cut of which tumble i a frog, with a body about 2% inches long an 1½ inches wide. He seemed blind and sleepy, though showing every evidence of life; he was apparently as strong as any other frog of the same size; he was in no war there.

colonial party in Germany with new courage, and will bring the timorous and wavering over; and before he knows it Bismarek will have stirred up such a flerce opposition at home that he will be only too glad to make the such as the clay, without any variation of linge.

Mr. Newberry sent this creature for identification to Frederick McCoy, F. R. S., professor of natural sciences, Melbourne university. Prof. McCoy identified bim as a member of a well known species whose habits were in times of trouble, such as drought or cold, to bury themselves in the earth and remain there until the condition of things. cavity might be described as fitting him where it touched him, that is to say, though touching him all over the more prominent parts of the body, the clay was not moided into the hellows formed by the felding of his limbs. After a short while the clay-bod was taken from him and he was put among the ferns on the mold, into which he rapidly sank stern first by a peculiar motion of his hind legs. For his morning bath he had to be dug up daily, then back he would go again into seclusion. In a little while two patches of dust were noticed on his nose; these were examined by a magnifying class, and it was found that in the center of each was an infinitely minure ho e just where the nostrifs should be. After enforced bathing and exercise daily for about six weeks the dull yellow skin covering him began to come off in small patches. It eventually foll off like the slough of a snake, revealing him as Prof. McCoy said he should be a nice looking motified brown and rellow frog, with bright eyes, mouth, nostrils, etc. After his skin came off he began to like the water, would jump into it, then after a swim sit underneath the forms. He gradually showed a liking to blink in the sun, and generally departed himself in the

The agritation among our American Rebrew congregations for a definite, formal, and final transfer of the soloma weekly synagorue services from Saturday to Sun. day seems to be slowly making headway. That valued religious contemporary, the New York Hebrew Standard, says, "There are certain facts which we are bound to recognize. These are that the business in sts, the inexerable necessity which com-hundreds to labor on the Jewish Sabbath in order to support their families, have made the observance of the Sabbath the ex-ception instead of the rule. Those you can not preach to; they do not come to listen to you. You cannot argue with them, because you. You cannot argue with them, because your words will not provide the bread which they and their families must have. There is no Jewish law forbidding worship on Sunday or any other day of the week or year, and if Jewish ministers will make the sacrifice to prepare two lectures a week instead of one they deserve our appreciation. There has been no attempt to transfer, officially, at least, the Jewish Subbath to Sunday, though the first has surrendered unofficially by hundreds of men who delight in owning a pew in the most orthodox of synagogues. It is the unofficial transfer which stabs Judaism, and no action of the synastabs Judaism, and no action of the syna-gogue will avail against it. Our country does not stand alone in this. Every large city in Europe is in a similar plight, and before another century will have passed som action will have to be taken by leaders i Isa-al. What that action will be we will not attempt to forestall, but we dare say it will be stronger med cine than a weak dose of weakly services.

The Battle of the Future. Lord Wolseley's picture of the battle of the future in his review of Col. Maurice's article on war is remarkable chiefly because of the confidence with which he relies upon the climination of noise: "One remarkable change will be the absence of nearly all ter rific noise which the discharge of 500 or 600 field guns and the roar of musketry caused in all great battles. We shall have practically no smoke to mark the roaition of the enemy's batteries and troops in action. The sound of caunon will be slight and will no longer indicate to distant troops where their comrades are engaged or the point upon which they should consequently march. What with smokeless powder and noiseless artillery all our old ideas of battle will be revolutionized. But is it not possible that now and then, at the proper psychological moment, a commander who suddenly served out some of the genuine old roaring kind of powder might do more by the sudden outbreak of the battle thunder to demoralize the enemy than by the unmasking of a whole park of artillery!—Pall Mail Gasette. rifle noise which the discharge of 500 or 60

THE CASTING OF GUNS.

Dr. Gatling Talks About Cannon and Small Arms.

"Cast steel guns are the guns for the fu-The speaker was the venerable Dr. R. J. Gatling, the inventor of the Gailing gun, and one of the best informed men in mat-

ters pertaining to armament in the world. There is no necessity for Americans going abroud to obtain heavy guns. We can just as well make them at home. And in a few years we will produce cast steel guns that will supercede the best guns now made by European nations." "What are the advantages of the cast gun

mpared with the built-up gun!" "The present method of making large guns is wrong—is a mistake. When large guns were first made the build-up plan was the only one possible owing to the fact that steel could only be made in small quantities at a time. Now we can get steel in as large a quantity as we want, and the main diffi-cuity is removed. The build-up gun con-sists of a steel cylinder, around which steel bands four inche; thick are shrunk. A secbands four inches thick are shrunk. A second series of bands cover the first, but no
mater how well the work is done, the
leands do not have the same strain, and as
the bands do not units there are cracks between them. When the discharge takes
place the vibration of the gun and the friction between the bands causes what is
known as the fatigue of metals. In consequence of this the best grammakers abroad
will not warrant their large guns for more
than one hundred rounds a very short
life for a gun. Composite guns are not life for a gun. Composite guns are not Lomogeneous, and the parts do not therfore vibrate like the parts of one body, as they should. You might set all the machanics of New York at work to make a bell set of a number of bands shrunk together, but with all their skill they could not make a bell that would ring. It has been stated on pool authority that out of seventy gans in use at the seign of Paris in the France Prus Lan

war thirty-six borst from their own firing "The east steel guns can be made for a small part of the cost of the built-up guns; a haif a dozen of them can be made in the time it takes to construct one built-up gun. This is a great advatage for a country ours that needs almost an entire new arma

What about the navy and coast defenses

of the United States!"
"They are in a deplorable condition. We "They are in a deplorable condition. We need a may in order to command respect as a nation and prevent our flag from being insulted. Our coast defenses are of no value. One modern gun would demolish any of our stone forts. The stone would make it dangerous for the garrison, as one shot would make it fly in all directions. Steel turrets are the only practical defenses that could withstand the gams of a modern man-of-war. Earthworks are of some value. New York city is practically defenseless. A country like Chil could anchor a gunbeat off Coney Island and shell the city without any trouble. There should be some large guns mourted at Sandy Hook and on the Long Island shore to command the lower bay. Our other parts should also be protected. As they are now Canadi could sweep down the coast and capture every Atlantic port with

coast and capture every Atlantic port with-out difficulty."
"What changes are being made in small

"Great changes are being made abroad. "Great changes are being made abroad. England, Germany, France and Italy have adopted a smaller cartridge than has ever been used by armies. The projectile has been 45 calibre, or forty-five hundredtha of an inch in diameter. The new projectile is all calibre. The bullet is of lead incused in copper. It is two inches in length and goes like an arrow. The large bullet in long range firing requires to be almed high on account of the resistance of the air, and the difficulty of judging the distance and clevation is great. The new bullet receives less difficulty of judging the distance and elevation is great. The new bullet receives less
resistance from the rir, travels almost in a
straight line, covers a greater range, and is
therefore much more effective. The new
projectile will do as good work at 2,000 yards
as the old one at 1,500 yards. Thus the resistance of the air being less, and there is
less shock to the shoulder of the soldier. He
can, therefore, fire longer and do better
work. The change from the in-gre caliber to
the small will make it necessary to discard
the rifles now in use, and have those with
smaller barrels made. The guns will be
lighter and the carridge will weigh less,
and more can be carried. The change has
been in contemplation for some time, and

be imagined. If every city in the country had several of these in their possession, mote and riots would not occur very often. The presence of the guns would prevent trouble, and they would seldem need to be used."—New York Maii and Express.

Levity in Church. The Examiner (Baptist) says: "The re sponsibility for irreverence (In church) often rests largely on pastors who set their people an example of inattention and disor der. While the congregation are worship ing God in song the minister seldom thinks it worth his while to stand and join in this part of the service. He takes his seat and may be seen gazing idly about the congregation or is arranging his "notices" or the manuscript of his sermon, taking a sip of water and the like Or, if a brother minis-ter occupy the pulpit, he will while away the time as the choir render an authem of praise to God by conversing in whispers or en in a distinctly audible tone of will even come down from the He wil even come down from the pulpit during the singing of a hymn and held a whispering conference with the sexton or a deacen. While the final hymn is being sung he may sometimes be seen struggling his greatcoat and overshoes, in which of the male members of his flock keep company, after which they accompany his benediction with a rat-tat-tat of hymn-books

dropping into the racks.

"All this is as wrong as it well could be. It ought to be understood that Christian song in which the congregation join in It ought to be understood that Christian song in which the congregation join in praise or prayer to God, or in which the choir lead their devotion and praise, is as much an act of worship as any other part of the service. Pastor and people are alike bound to join in, unless physically incapacitated; and if they are unable to join, they should listen with reverence and decrum. Few people would conduct themselves irreverency while the minister leads the devotions of the congregation in spoken prayer. Why do they take greater license when the chor leads their devotions in a sung prayer? And why are those who would be shocked at irreverence in the former case so tolerant of it in the latter! of it in the latter!

Triumphs of Half a Century. The unification of Italy. The annexation of Texas. The discovery of photography.

The French revolution of 1848. The discovery of the telephone. The laying of the ocean cables, The emancipation of Russian sorfs. The discovery of the electric telegraph

The establishment of ocean steam naviga The extension of Russian power into Cen

The great Franco-German war and thunification of Germany. The great civil war and abolition of slav-ery in the United States.

The rise and fall of Napoleon III. and es-tablishment of the French Republic.

The discovery of the sources of the Nile and Niger, and the exploration of interior Africa.

CANADA.

Its Population, Area and Rate of Singular Story of a White Ratat the

Growth. Since the political union of Canada is to be discussed as a possibility, well informed persons affirming that it is no longer clear that the majority of Canadian voters may not favor the change, it is timely for the people of this country to gather information regarding the area, the population and the different elements of the provinces composing the Dominion. The enthusiastic Canadian is in the habit of saying that the territory is greater than that of the United States, but in no sense is this true. standard works put the area of Cauada at 3,200,000 square miles and others at 3,500,-000, it is true, but the census report makes the area of the United States a little over 3,500,600 square miles. The one statement includes Alaska, but the other includes two or three times as much territory less inhabited now, and so far as is known less fit for human habitation. , An enormous portion of the Canadian area is covered with water, and the extent of the land surface, though not even approximately known, must be very much less than that of the United

The entire area of the provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotla and Prince Edward Island, is but 400,014 square miles according to efficial statements, but the area of Ontario la necording to some publications, about 10,000 squero miles larger than the figures here included, while the portion of British North America, in any sense occupied as yet, is nowhere officially stated. Even with a the area of the older provinces, by far the greater part is wilderness, and hardly one-seventh appears to be occupied at all. For in Ontario the returns of 1881 showed that 19,000,-100 acres were occupied, out of 101,700 square miles; in Quebec only 6,500,100 acres were occupied out of 188,694 square miles; and in all the provinces the area occupied at that time was not over 50,000,030 cres, cut of 505,252,105 supposed to be embraced within the provinces named. But since 1881 there been some inc. ease: in Ontario, 21,750 has been some the ease? In Ontario, 24,255, 255 acros were occupied in 1886, of which only 10,088,471 were improved. If the increase has been robatively about as great in the years 1887 and 1888, and for the past eight years in the other provinces, still the occupied area in all of them would not now exceed \$3,000,000 nerves. Eight years are exceed 25,000,000 acres. Eight years ago there were in the state of Dinois alone more land eccupied than in all the Dominion of Canada, and probably there is now. In Dalota alone, not yet a state, the public land sales within the past eight years have exceeded 20,000,000 acres, and with the sales. of corporations probably exceed the entire present occupied acreage in the Dominton of

Of the resources of the Canadian Provin ces, in Ember, in fertile lend, in fisheries, mining and rait, it is not necessary here to speake they are enormous, and so little has been done to define or develop them that they been cone to define or develop them that they may greatly exceed any estimate, But resources without men, resources which human energy and enterprise have falled so far to develop, may not be found of much practical value for the future. Therefore it is to Americans a fact which needs explanation that the Canadian Pro-vinces have developed as slowly. For Canneeds explanation that the Canadian Pro-vinces have developed so slowly. For Can-ada is clair than the rich and powerful states composing the Union. Quebec was founded by Champlain five years before the first buts were bant on Manhattan Island. Cutario was settled four years before the Ohio Company started down the river in flatboats to make its first settlement in Mar-letta. But in and west of Ontario to the Pacific Ocean the inhabitants of Canada are now not more than 3,000.03; in and racine Ocean the inhabitants of Calada are new not more than 3,000,000; in and west of Ohio the inhabitants are more than 30,000,000. The entire Province of Quelec has only about the population of the City of New York alone. In the absence of expination, men are liable to suppose that this slowness of growth must be due to insuperable obstaces of nature, or else to institutions yet more rigorous.

But Canada is essentially a free country, and the institutions and governments have

and the institutions and governments have done much to invite and encourage immi-gration, and to develop diversified industry In spite of all these efforts, there were 65, 600 people from this country living 10 Can-000 people from this country living in Canada in 1881, while there are now about 1,001,000 Canadians living in the United States. A fifth of the entire present population of Canada has sought better optor unities in this country; about a theusandth part of the population of the United States have removed to Canada—and some of these have migrated only because extradition treaties are defective. The contrast is starting. And yet a paper rend by Mr. Blue, secretary of the Ontario Board of Industry, about a year ago, showed that Industry, about a year ago, showed that this province would actually have lost popu-lation during the previous seven years but for immigration. With 28,000 immigration for immigration. With 2.8,000 immigrants and the natural increase of 234,000 or 442,000 in all, the province only gained 147,000; "the lamentable truth is that we are growing non for the United States," Mr. Blue re-

Ontario is nevertheless the most pro gressive of the older provinces, and much the most populous and productive. More than two-thirds of the occupied acreage in the entire Deminion are within its limits. Quebec, the next province in population and area entireted, gained in the ten years 1871-1871 or 197 for the control of the area cultivated, gained in the ten years 1871-1831 only 167,500 in population, about twelve per cent in ten years. The provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia gained in the same ten years only thirteen per cent. The population of the cutire Dominion in The population of the entire Dominion in 1831 was 4,324,810, and it is supposed to have since increased to 5,000,000 or more. But the growth of the United States in ten years ending with 1839 was ever 11,000,000, or thirty per cent, and its increase in population since 1840 has been nearly three times the present population of the Dominion.—New York Tribune.

The Electoral College Vote.

The presidential electors of the several states assembled at their respective state capitals, Jan. 14, and proceeded to ballot for a president and vice president of the United States. Following is the result:

REPUBLICAN STATES. DEMOCRATIC STATES 3 Arkansas..... 15 Delaware..... Indiana..... owa... aine. assachusetts.... 14 Louisiana. Michigan...... Minnesota..... Maryland. M ssissippi... Netraska.... Nevada. New Hampshire. 36 Fouth Carolina... 27 Tennessee..... ew York..... Oregon. 3 Texas. 30 Virginia.... 4 West Virginia.... Wisconsin..... 11 For Cleveland and Thurman..... For Harrison and

The Territories. The population of Wyoming is about 85,

The population of Utah 's about 210,000. The taxable property is valued at \$46,379,

Dakota's increase of population from 135,

Dakota's increase of population from 135,600 in 1880 to over 600,000 in 1888 is unprecedented in a single Territory.

The population of Montaga is 140,000, and
the property valued at \$67,000,000, which
does not include mining properties.

The population of Washington Territory
is about 167,982 and the assessed valuation
of the property is \$34,621,183. The forests of
the Territory formished last year 320,000,000
feet of lumber, \$6,000,000 laths and \$0,000,000
600 shingles, and the total capacity of the
easumille is 1,043,639,000 feet.

RATS AND POLICEMEN.

City Hall Station.

Several years ago the doorman of the city hall police station was presented with a young white rat. For some time after the officers attached to the station objected to the presence of the animal, and the poor rodent was driven to its wits' ends amid a constant shower of boots, stray pieces of soap, loose eart-ridges and innumerable other domestic But the rat was game and a remarkable dodger, and instead of falling away before the necturnal onslaughts, it thrived, grew stout and more daring. Its nightly depredations made rest for the lodgers of the station impossible, and a secret organization was formed for the purpose of annihilating the rodent. In one corner of the dormitory is a

small hole in the floor. Here Mr. Rat dwells when not roaming about. For four nights the entire force of the sta-tion clustered about the hole awaiting the advent of his ratship. But the rat has much more than its share of fox blood in its rich voins, and the whole of these four nights were spent "at home." The other evening the organization disbanded. At midnight Officer Richard Ganley walked in. one of the best members of the force, having saved from drowning no fewer than twenty-five lives. Ganley's overcoat pockets were stuffed with a king's repast, which his wife of many years had faithfully gotten up for his broakfast. He hung his coat on a peg over a chair and retired for the night. In the morning he arcse and went to his overcont for his fare. It was picked to pieces, and there was plenty evidence to show that his rat hip had climbed up the back of the chair and into the well-filled pocket. This was another black peg into the rat's board of life, and Ganley renewed his oath of revenge. Last night Ganley came around again with his well-filled pocket. He got a large nail and hammer and put a coat-hanger high up on the wall where there were no chairs. This morning on getting up he went to the cont, shoved his hand into the pocket, and his hand ran over the soft fur of Mr. Rat. The rodent had elimbed up the wall into the border of and dropped down onto the coat, scrambling the pocket. It was a wonderful feat, the officers think, and now the men have foresworn their words of vengeance. In future the rat will be petted and fretted.

Rats appear to have a great fondness for the guardians of the peace. At the corner of Maiden lane and South street is a coffee and cake shanty kept by an ex-policeman. Every night and morning when the traffe is at a standstill the proprietor of the coffee house deposits a huge pan of meal and scraps at the curbstone and the rodents from all the docks of the neighborhood swarm to the spot. They assemble in hundreds. The majority of them seem to be tame. They do not frighten even when surrounded by a curious crowd of longshoremen and sailors who congregate thereabouts,-New York Mail and Ex-

A Grave Mistake.

Yes, I repeat it is a grave mistake, young ladies, to let men spend so much money upon you in various ways. It cheapens you in exact proportion to what they pay for you.

Very often they can't afford it; and not frequently they don't wish to do it, | Jan. 30. and only yield to custom and what they suppose you expect from them.

Girls could often learn a lesson for themselves by noticing how their brothere talk about the expenses of escort duty. As they talk to you, so do your escorts speak of you.

It would be a wise and rightcous measure if society girls would form leagues among themselves to institute a reform in these things, and bring the wholesome pleasures of social inter-course within the honest reach of men whose sakaries are small.

Don't ailow men to give you expensive suppers and expensive flowers and the like. And as to more personal things, why a sense of delicacy and personal dignity ought to place impassable barriers between you and gifts rom mon who are not bound to you by the closest ties of blood and friendship.

How well I remember the instruction of the best woman I ever knew, whose advice to her daughter was: "Never take presents from men or allow them to spend money upon you; even when you are engaged, limit your lover's gifts to flowers and books. It is time enough for handsome presents when you are married; and if anything should interfere with your marriage, why, you will be spared the mortification of having all sorts of things to send back.'

The longer I live the sounder this advice becomes. Ah, in those days mothers were so careful in the way they taught their daughters, and trained a race of women who were fit to be wives and mothers and who learned no lessons whose ultimate sequence is the divorce court!-Presbyterian Review.

The Deacon's Dilemma.

"Can you tell me," inquired the anxfous-looking man of the bank eashier, "if there is any way of disposing of plugged nickels?"

"Certainly," replied the cashier, "You can drop them into facetiously. "You can drop them into the contribution-box at church. Any deacon will take them. He can't well help himself."

"Yes, sir," said the anxious-looking man; "I know that. I'm a church deacon. I have half a bushel of them I would like to dispose of."—Chicago Tribune.

Struck a Spinster From St. Louis. Briggs-Oh, you needn't pretend its nothing. I heard you'd struck gas. Quimby (sadly)-Oh. you must have

misunderstood me. I only hit a St. Louis drummer in the mouth.-Drake's Magazine.

Taking a Perfectly Pacific Slope. McCorkle-Did I understand you to say that Frommer had run away from home and gone to California? Fangle—Yes; he has taken a Pacific slope.—Drake's Magazine.

BRIEFLETS.

The revolution in San Domingo has been White Cass have made their appearance

In Virginia A violent shock of earthquake was felt in Saxony last week,

Great floods have been doing much dam-

age in southern Franco. The syndicate in Hungary to raise the

price of corn has collapsed-The average pay of male school teachers in Iowa is \$19.15 per month. America, it is claimed, leads the world in

the manufacture of perfumery, In a flood at Bastia, Italy, one house cellapsed and 12 persons were killed. The report is again circulated that Emin

Bey is a prisoner to Osman Digna. Since last August the Rope Trust has advanced the price of hemp 50 per cent.

During 1888 the debt of Cadada was inreased from \$373,187,623 to \$284,513,841.

The output of lead and silver in the Leadville district during 1888 was \$11,830,205.

Last year 383,339 immigrants arrived in Now York city, 12,000 more than in 1887. The Presbyterian synod of Ohlo has 603 churches with nearly 77,000 communicants.

The catch of the New England fishing fleet last year was 40,763 barrels of mack A mine explosion at Ovelda. Spain, last week killed 27 persons and injured many

England bays \$10,000,000 worth of fruit yearly from the United States and Canada

A wholesale hide dealer in New York suspended last week, with liabilities of 8300,000.

The convention of the Hungarian Reformed church has voted to establish celibacy for the clergy.

A cocoanut oil factory at Cochin, British India, was burned last week, enusing a loss of \$1,500,000.

The Baptists are not strong in Scotland. The membership of their eighty-four church es numbers 10,375. The production of pig iron in the south last

year was 1,005,000 tons, being an increase of 135,000 tons over 1887. Under an agreement 250 flour mills in the fall wheat belt will close down or run on

half time during this month. The Congregationalists of this country raised for missions at home and abroad dur-

ing the last year over \$2,000,000. Plymouth church, Brooklyn (the late Mr. Beecher's), has a membership of 2,512. Sev-enty-nine were added during the year.

Philadelphia has the only church for deafnutes in this country and the only one in the world entirely managed by the deaf.

It is now ascertained that by the burning of the steamer Kate Adams on the Missis sippi recently 42 lives were lost instead of Nearly 40,000 men are employed in

the iron and steel works at Pittsburg. Their wages are nearly \$31,000,000 per year. The prosecution of Prof. Gaffelton at

Berlin for the publication of the late Emperor Frederick's diary has been aban-According to the annual reports and dividends, the cotton manufacturing indus-

try in New England appears to be very flourishing. A cotton mill is soon to be in operation at Columbus, Ga., that will manufacture a finer grade of goods than has yet been at

tempted in the South. The general assembly of 1888 changed the day of prayer for colleges from the last Thursday to the last Wednesday of January This makes the day of prayer for 1889 fall on

Ira D. Sankey has been conducting meetings in Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Pentecest in Dublin, Maj. Whittle in Belfast, the Rev. George C. Needham and Philip Phillips in Eugland.

The general executive board of the Wom an's Home Missionary society proposes to establish a desconess' home and trainingschool for missionaries in each of the lead ing cities of the country. An exchange says: "It is remarkable

Elsmere' about \$30,000 worth of free advertising, which has benefited Mrs. Ward to the extent of \$500 thus far." Pundita Ramabai, the Hindoo woman who came to the United States two years nee to raise money to build a college for the educa-

that the American clergy have given 'Robert

tion of Indian women, has returned to her home with upward of 6:0,900. The process of rollning sugar by electric thy has been discovered to be a fraud, and the projectors have swindled investors in New York and Leadon, Eng., out of several.

hundred thousand dollars. A train in Russia was recently blocked in an immense snow drift, and before help could reach them 14 of the passengers perished from cold and 20 were frost-bitten. A relief party gost to their rescue lost their way and died in the snow.

"The greatestindyantage of plate glass," said a Hangor merchant, "is its clearness The other day my deg wanted to get cut of doors and he made a bolt right over tho goods in the show window and brought up all standing against the glass he looked surprised and tried it again, but it was no use. For two or three days after he would hardly take a step anywhere without pawing the air to make sure he wasn't going to run into somethinz."

M. de Vogelsaug, Director of the Austrian Social Reform Review, says workers in Austria are employed fourteen bours per day. Coal miners working by the piece can curn from 43 to 80 cents a day; by the day, from 25 to 48 cents; coal workers from 40 to 50 cents; workers in oil wells from 35 to 40 cents; women in factories can earn only 20 to 30 cents a day, and children from 6 to 8 cents; chemical makers get from 45 to 60 cents; glassworkers the same; papermakers from 23 to 50 cents for men, and from 18 to 40 cents for women. The figures are about the same all the way through the list. Morocco, writes Henry B. Wheatley in

the American Bookmaker, will always re main the chief material for bookbinding. Its durability is so remarkable that no other leather is likely to oust it; its variety is very considerable, and its dyes are fairly perma nent and very different from the evanescent dyes of calf. Among the vagaries of bookbinding he mentions a little book with a cameo portrait of the authoress on the end cover and emeralds set in the clasp. "Ivory carvings have been let into the covers, and many of these eccentricities are allowable as long as they remain the exception and do not claim to be the rule. Embroidery has lately been revived with so much success that it seems well again to adapt it to binding as was done in the sixteenth cen